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NITZE CRITICIZED FOR REMARKS ON USSR ARMS STANCE

PM030821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS headline: "Who Is Blocking the Talks?"]

[Text] Washington, 2 May -- In striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR, the Reagan administration is openly displaying an obstructionist approach toward the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. This was again borne out by Paul Nitze, adviser to the President and U.S. secretary of state on talks about arms reduction, who delivered Washington's official appraisal of the results of the first round of the Geneva talks at the National Press Club.

Nitze crudely distorted the essence of the Soviet position and patently tried to "prove" that it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that is "blocking" the achievement of progress at Geneva. By this he meant that success in the matter of working out an agreement is possible only on U.S. terms.

In this connection the adviser again confirmed the unconcealed unwillingness of the administration to seriously examine the proposals and initiatives on questions of arms limitation which the Soviet Union has put forward, having reiterated in this the often refuted arguments to the effect that a freeze of the nuclear potentials of both sides will allegedly consolidate "Soviet military superiority." Meanwhile, even Pentagon documents acknowledge the presence now of approximate parity in the nuclear sphere between the USSR and United States. The absence in the administration of a serious approach to the talks has again been demonstrated by Nitze's negative reaction to the halting right up to November this year of the further deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe announced unilaterally by the Soviet Union, to the proposal of the introduction, for the whole period of the talks, of a moratorium on the creation, including scientific-research work, testing, and deployment of space-based strike weapons.

Nitze did not put forward a single new, specific proposal in these spheres, which confirms that the United States has nothing to counter the constructive Soviet initiatives with. The adviser merely repeated the completely discredited "ideas" that the Washington administration has issued in the past and that, as is known, are intended to ensure U.S. superiority in this or that category of weapons. At the same time, he stated that the United States would like to take the issue of nonmilitarization of space out of the framework of the Geneva talks, stressing the administration's intention to continue work on President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative."

Nitze's statement has shown convincingly that the Reagan administration is more interested in building up arms than in achieving accords with the Soviet Union on limiting them.

PRAVDA REVIEWS ROUND ONE OF GENEVA TALKS

PM021558 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Report by own correspondent B. Dubrovin: "Geneva: End of Round One"]

[Text] Geneva, May [dateline as received] -- Round one of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms has ended in Geneva. The subject and goal of the talks are well known.

As a result of the January meeting between the USSR foreign minister and U.S. secretary of state, it was agreed that the subject of the talks would be a range of questions -- the prevention of an arms race in space, the reduction of strategic nuclear arms, and the reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe -- with all these questions being examined on the basis of their interrelationships. The goal of the talks would be to elaborate effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth, limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and strengthening strategic stability.

Thus, the approach which prevailed acknowledged that it is impossible to consider either the question of strategic arms or the question of medium-range nuclear weapons without also considering the question of preventing the militarization of space.

The creation of a favorable atmosphere for the achievement of concrete results at the talks has been aided by the Soviet Union's recent major peace initiatives: proposal that the USSR and United States impose for the duration of the talks a moratorium on the creation, including scientific research, testing, and deployment of space strike arms and freeze their strategic offensive armaments; and also the USSR's decision to unilaterally impose, until November this year, a moratorium on medium-range missiles and suspend other countermeasures in Europe. These were seen by the international public as practical steps in the interest of easing tension in the world and as a sincere wish on the part of the USSR to contribute to the success of the Soviet-U.S. talks. No matter how hard the White House tried to belittle the enormous political importance of these new peace initiatives by the Soviet Union, calling them a "propaganda" step, the USSR's proposals are already having and will continue to have an ever increasing favorable effect both on the international situation on the continent and on the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks. This is the view of many local observers and representatives of diplomatic circles.

Even before the round began many people were wondering what the U.S. side would be offering at the talks, to what extent its approach would correspond to the subject and goals of the talks, and whether it would confirm through practical action the statement that the White House intends to "carry out what was agreed on in Geneva in January" and that it "treats its commitments seriously."

Washington's propaganda acts accompanying the start of the talks and the pronouncements by U.S. statesmen left the impression, an observer on the Swiss paper LA TRIBUNE DE GENEVE noted, that the U.S. delegation came to Geneva "without any particular wish" to comply with the existing accords between the two superpowers, especially on the question of preventing the militarization of space. All this time vigorous efforts have continued, on various pretexts, to at least push into the background the key question of the elaboration of concrete measures on preventing the militarization of space. Washington is resorting to all manner of demagogic subterfuge, preaching about the "need to take a new look at the correlation of forces," and talking about the "purely scientific research" nature of the work being carried out within the framework of the "star wars" program.

Naturally, this approach is bound to complicate the talks situation. At this time nuclear arms cannot be limited, not to mention reduced, without taking effective steps to prevent an arms race in space. The world is well aware of the enormous danger posed to mankind by the creation and deployment of space strike systems. The "Strategic Defense Initiative" is being actively discussed among the broadest political and scientific circles because it is an unprecedented challenge to the desire of all peoples for peace. The "star wars" program is officially represented as a project to create antimissile defenses with a number of space-based elements that hypothetically would render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete," but, in fact, it is a new attempt to impose on the international community another dangerous militarist concept whose possible implementation is fraught with incalculable dangers for the future of all mankind.

People will hardly be misled by the "defensive" terminology which the White House uses to conceal the true aggressive nature of the "star wars" program and the U.S. desire to secure unilateral advantages at all costs. In spite of this, people in Washington, far from being willing to renounce the "star wars" program, are involving their NATO allies in it. It is no accident that this question is appearing increasingly frequently in many European newspapers. If the United States intends to continue to elaborate its "star wars" program, as the facts indicate, then why did it agree to talks? Is it really possible to use talks in whose successful outcome the whole world has an interest, as a screen for the implementation of hegemonist plans?

The Soviet Union's position was expressed clearly at the recent CPSU Central Committee April Plenum. The Soviet Union believes that the arms race and disarmament talks are incompatible; that is clear, unless you plunge into hypocrisy and set the goal of deceiving public opinion. Our country will not promote such a course, and those who are currently engaging in a political game rather than serious politics must know this.

"In the light of the Soviet Union's concrete peace initiatives," Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Swiss Labor Party, told your correspondent, "it must be noted that the United States is trying to minimize the exceptionally great importance and topicality of the USSR's proposal, get away with generalizations, and avoid adopting practical decisions to prevent the militarization of space. It seems to us that although the talks now taking place here in Geneva are bilateral, all countries and peoples have a great interest in their success."

So the first round of the talks has ended. It gives grounds for saying that Washington is not steering a course toward an accord with the Soviet Union. This is clear if only from the fact that it absolutely refuses to discuss the question of not spreading the arms race to outer space simultaneously with the discussion of the question of nuclear arms limitation and reduction. Therefore, the U.S. side is violating the agreement reached in January on the interrelationship between the three avenues -- preventing an arms race in space, reducing strategic nuclear arms, and reducing medium-range nuclear arms in Europe.

What the American delegation brings to the next round of the talks, which, it has been announced here, will begin in Geneva on 30 May, is therefore very important. Will Washington be able to amend its position, renounce its futile attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR, display political will, and take practical steps along the path to the attainment of real success at the talks? The Soviet Union, for its part, will do everything in its power to seek solutions that will lessen tension in the world and help bar the path of the arms race.

ISSUES, OBSTACLES FOR BONN SUMMIT ANALYZED

LD022154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 May 85

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The summit of the seven major capitalist countries -- The United States, Japan, Canada, Great Britain, France, the FRG, and Italy -- opened in Bonn today. Here is a commentary on the latest news reports from Viktor Levin:

Heads of state and government of the seven countries are meeting for the 11th time now. The 10 earlier meetings did little to practically resolve the burning economic problems that those countries face, but I do not think the present skeptical attitude toward the meeting was present before. Former FRG chancellor Schmidt, a participant in similar meetings, said that the speakers, who were surrounded by hundreds of journalists, made pronouncements dictated by domestic considerations and could not see the wood for the trees. Fukuda, a prominent Japanese politician, thinks the meetings have ossified.

In my opinion, the pessimistic attitude towards these meetings became firmly established in recent years. U.S. President Reagan has persistently preached the American cure for economic ills and has not been willing to listen to others' reproaches concerning the the egotistical policy of raising bank rates too high. The White House master has urged everybody to follow his example.

According to reports from Washington, Reagan again intends to urge his partners to undertake strict budgetary economy measures, which means, as U.S. Secretary of Finance Baker frankly stated, first doing something about excesses -- this is how Baker himself termed it -- in paying unemployment benefits. In other words, Reagan wants social payments in West Europe cut as ruthlessly as in the United States, although there are already 13 million unemployed. However, if Reagan could talk about the U.S. economy's successes a year ago, he has no grounds for doing so now. The latest statistical data, London's DAILY TELEGRAPH notes, are new proof that the American economic locomotive is in a disastrous slowdown. This conclusion is based on the fact that U.S. industrial growth in the first quarter of the year was only 1.3 percent. It is being pointed out in West Europe -- and not without a certain malicious glee -- that the excessively high dollar exchange rate is beginning to affect the Americans themselves precisely as was predicted. But Reagan does not seem likely to change his attitude.

Therefore, what can be expected from the economic declaration that is to be endorsed by the summit participants? Another document being prepared in Bonn touches upon political issues. There is every reason to believe that Reagan will strive to obtain support for his "star wars" program. It is likely that as a response to Reagan's consent to visit the cemetery of Hitlerite and SS soldiers in Bitburg -- and Reagan has again confirmed this intent -- FRG Chancellor Kohl will not confine himself to personally supporting the "star wars" program, but might also play a role as Washington's helper in persuading the others to do so as well. Yet Reagan can hardly count upon success on this issue, since opposition to the grim plans of spreading the arms race to space is being fully articulated in France, Italy, and other countries. That is why the predictions that the 3-day Big Seven summit in Bonn will not result in substantive measures appear to be well-grounded.

NAKASONE-KOHL TALKS SEEN LEADING TO SDI ROLE

LD021521 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Tokyo May 2 TASS -- The Japanese press describes the results of Bonn meetings between Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl as a step towards Tokyo's direct participation in Reagan's notorious "star wars" programme.

The Japanese premier has unreservedly supported the West German leader who at a press conference upon the results of the talks said that research in the field of the "Strategic Defence Initiative", advanced by Washington, was "lawful" and "justified". According to the newspaper ASAHI, Nakasone expressed understanding of the "moral motives" of President Reagan who insists on the participation of U.S. allies in the militarization of near-earth space.

The leaders of Japan and West Germany, the newspaper points out, agreed to hold close consultations on matters pertaining to the U.S. plans to develop and deploy a large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements, mentioning the need for "West's cohesion" in the approach to this issue.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD031001 Moscow TASS in English 0931 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- An international trade union conference "40th Anniversary of the Victory Over Fascism and Trade Unions: Historical Experience, Present-Day Problems, a Look Into the Future" has opened in the Soviet capital today. Representatives of the trade union and working class movement from 115 countries of all continents representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) and other international trade union organisations have come together in the assembly hall of the higher school of trade union movement of AUCCTU.

On the programme of that authoritative international meeting are plenary sessions and work in panels. The conference will last two days. Today four reports will be heard from representatives of the USSR, the GDR, France and Madagascar.

COMMENT ON 'UNLAWFUL' NATURE OF U.S. TRADE POLICY

LD022101 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 2 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Romantsov:

Nothing worries Washington more than the mounting trend towards protectionism in international trading. It holds nothing more sacred than the freedom of trade. This thesis, in various versions, is every now and then promulgated by highly placed officials in the Reagan administration. At the Bonn summit of the "Big Seven", which opened in Bonn today, the United States, as it assures, intends to uphold the freedom of trading and rebuke those partners who, in Washington's view, are bent on infringing this principle.

But how are these assurances related to the imposition of an embargo on trading with Nicaragua? A contradiction is obvious, but they in Washington seem to have overlooked it. They simply forgot about it in their pathological hatred for the Sandinista revolution, in their aspiration to force the Nicaraguan people down to their knees.

The embargo is the latest, but far from being the only example that reveals the American Administration's true attitude to international trading. For it is not its freedom that worries Washington. What really concerns Washington is that trade be subordinated, always and everywhere, to the political and economic interests of the United States. Never before had economic, business ties been used so extensively for selfish ends as under President Reagan.

Traditionally, Washington spearheaded its unlawful "sanctions", "boycotts", "embargoes" and "blockades" of all sorts chiefly against socialist countries. As time goes, the practice is being spread to other nations as well. Developing countries, in particular, become targets of this pressure, that goes against norms of international law, as "punishment" for actions that displease Washington. Nicaragua has become its latest victim. No one is convinced by the White House's ridiculous assertions that the sanctions became "necessary" since Nicaragua "threatens" U.S. national security and foreign policy.

Increasingly often, Washington uses its trade weapon against its allies as well. It is exerting pressure on Japan, demanding that it "voluntarily" cut exports to the United States, and is twisting arms of the EEC partners. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, in an interview given before the Bonn meeting, makes clear that Washington is not going to reckon at the summit with anyone's interests. In brief, the motto "things are good only if they are good for America" is what determines its trade policy.

HOUSE COMMITTEE VOTES FOR S. AFRICA SANCTIONS

LD030703 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Washington May 3 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reporting

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress voted to impose economic sanctions against the apartheid regime of South Africa. Legislation approved by 26-6 votes provides for considerable restrictions on trade between the United States and Pretoria, prohibition on further American investment in the South African economy and on loans to the apartheid regime.

The outcome of the voting reflects growing resentment in the United States over broad backing of the manhating regime by the Washington administration. Another proof of such sentiments is demonstrations currently held throughout the country and demanding an end to any assistance to the South African regime.

One such demonstration organized in front of the building housing the Embassy of the Republic of South Africa in Washington has not stopped virtually for a single day since it began last autumn. The authorities deal mercilessly with the demonstrators: More than 1,000 of them were subjected to arrest in the past few months. It is quite natural that the Congress cannot but take account of the fact that the movement of Americans in protest against cooperation with South Africa has reached an unprecedented scope now.

Legislation approved by the Foreign Affairs Committee will now go on for consideration to the House of Representatives. However, the White House has already made it plain that it will do everything to prevent representatives from passing the legislation and to preserve intact the vast U.S. trade, economic and financial ties with Pretoria which prolong the life of the apartheid regime. Democratic Representative Stephen Solarz strongly criticised such a position. He accused the Washington administration of failing to take any measures against racism and repression in the Republic of South Africa.

U.S. TO GIVE ISRAEL $1.5 BILLION EMERGENCY AID

LD021413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] The White House has decided to supply $1.5 billion in emergency aid to Tel Aviv. The money is needed to salvage Israel's economy, which is collapsing under the excessive burden of military expenditure. In addition, the United States will provide Israel with $1.8 billion military aid and more than $1 billion economic aid. In this way, hiding behind hypocritical statements about its attempts to find a Near East settlement, Washington is doing all it can to strengthen the Israeli aggressors' military and economic potential.

SENATE VOTES TO LIMIT GROWTH IN ARMS SPENDING

LD030706 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Washington May 3 TASS -- The Reagan administration has suffered a major setback on the issue of the budget policy: The Republican-controlled Senate of the U.S. Congress voted to limit the growth of arms spending somewhat in the next fiscal year.

In keeping with an amendment proposed by Republican Senators Charles Grassley and Mark Hatfield, in 1986 the Pentagon spending is to be held constant with rates of inflation, that is, to grow by 4-5 percent and make up 303 billion dollars. Meanwhile, the White House-proposed budget package provided for arms spending growth at a rate of 7-8 percent and set the total sum of appropriations for military purposes at almost one-third of a trillion of dollars.

Observers regard the outcome of the voting as a personal setback for President Reagan who, attending the seven-nation summit meeting in Bonn, telephoned undecided senators in a bid to win their support for the administration's budget plan.

At the same time observers note that even with rates of growth of the arms spending limited, appropriations for militarist preparations will still grow in 1986 by such a sum that virtually not a single arms buildup program of the United States will be affected.

TASS REPORTS U.S. UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

LD030518 Moscow TASS in English 0514 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] San Francisco May 3 TASS -- The United States carried out another underground nuclear test at a range in Nevada. The UPI news agency reports that the yield of the charge was from 20 to 150 kilotons.

This is the fifth blast of an atomic explosive device since the beginning of the year and the 635th at the Nevada test range since 1951 when the United States embarked on the realization of a large-scale program of testing of new types of nuclear weapons.

CANADA NOT TO FOLLOW U.S. LEAD ON NICARAGUA

LD021338 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Ottawa May 2 TASS -- Correspondent Artem Melikyan reporting:

Canada will keep developing trade with Nicaragua and render economic assistance to it. The CANADIAN PRESS news agency reports from Bonn that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada who arrived in the West German capital to attend the summit meeting of seven major industrialized capitalist countries, made it plain that Ottawa was not going to follow the lead of Washington which has decided to break off all trade and economic ties with that Central American country. The imposition of embargo on trade with Nicaragua would not be in the interests of Canada, he said.

Canadian Foreign Minister Charles Clark said that Canada did not share the U.S. Administration's approach to Central American problems. In his view, efforts of the Contadora Group created the best prospects for establishing peace and stability in that region.

BEIJING CELEBRATES MAY DAY WITH RALLIES

PM030849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS roundup: "The confident march of May Day"]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 2 May -- Yesterday May Day celebration rallies were held in the Beijing Palace of Working People's Culture and in the captial's Zhongshan Park, with the participation of tens of thousands of the city's inhabitants. Amateur and professional artistic collectives performed for them.

PENG ZHEN RETURNS TO BEIJING FROM JAPANESE VISIT

PM020929 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Beijing"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 May -- XINHUA reports that Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has returned here. He had been to Japan on an official visit, during which he met with the leaders of the Japanese parliament and government and with representatives of various Japanese circles.

RESTORATION OF USSR-PRC TRADE UNION TIES URGED

OW021355 Moscow Radio in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 1 May 85

[Commentary by station commentator Sergeyev]

[Excerpts] One May is a grand commemorative day in the history of China's trade union movement. Exactly 60 years ago, on 1 May 1925, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFIU] was founded.

Since the victory of the October Revolution in 1949, Chinese trade unions have played an important role in national and social life, in mobilizing the masses to restore and develop the national economy, and in striving for a higher material and cultural level for the Chinese working people. They have actively mobilized Chinese workers to take part in the management of production. Regrettably, the ACFTU was sabotaged and disbanded during the cultural revolution. It was of only after the Ninth National Congress of Trade Unions in 1978 that Chinese trade unions resumed work.

Since their founding, Chinese trade unions have forged close ties with their Soviet counterparts. Soviet trade unions have actively supported Chinese workers in their struggle for national and social liberation. From 1925 to 1927, during the period of the Chinese revolution, Soviet trade unions provided Chinese workers with material and moral support. Soviet trade unions warmly responded to all appeals made by revolutionary China, thus inspiring the Chinese people and enhancing their revolutionary fervor and confidence in a bright future.

Since the victory of the Chinese people's revolution and the founding of the PRC, the trade unions of the USSR and China have established extensive ties. They have frequently exchanged experience in work and trade union delegations have exchanged visits and production experience. Soviet and Chinese trade unions have jointly waged a struggle for peace and for preventing the outbreak of a new world war. To restore the ties between Soviet and Chinese trade unions in an all-around way will be in the interests of Soviet and Chinese workers.

FIRST ISSUE OF FAR EAST MAGAZINE REVIEWED

SK021136 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: This year's first edition of the socio-political magazine ALL ISSUES OF THE FAR EAST is off the press. This magazine is published by the Far East Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. I will briefly review the contents of the first edition.

Readers will have the chance to read an article entitled "The Question of Readjusting the Korean Situation at the Present Stage." The writers of this article talk in detail about the activities of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK Government to achieve the reunification of Korea.

The writers say: The division of Korea into North and South, a consequence of the U.S. imperialists' failure to discharge a pledge as an allied country and their exercise of the policy of expansionism, is one of the problems which has remained unsettled since World War II.

They note: Since its founding, the DPRK has set forth to the South Korean authorities over 200 concrete proposals for a peaceful and democratic settlement of the Korean question.

The article stresses: The Soviet state has always stood, and is still standing, at the DPRK's side. As pointed out at USSR-DPRK talks in May 1984 in Moscow, the Soviet Union consistently asserts that, after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, Korea will be reunified peacefully on a democratic basis.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES JAPANESE-U.S. RELATIONS

PM021423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[S. Agafonov article under the rubric "Problems and Opinions": "Their Own Program in Another's Orbit"]

[Text] References to the forthcoming meeting in early May in Bonn of the "Big Seven" -- the heads of state and government of the United States, Japan, Britain, the FRG, France, Italy, and Canada -- are appearing with increasing frequency in the speeches of officials of leading Western powers and in the commentaries of the mass media. There is no shortage of prognoses regarding the results of this meeting, though they are conflicting, for all the participants will be attending it with their own burden of unresolved problems, claims against their partners, and their own plans for the future. Already most observers agree that Bonn will be dominated by discussion of the problems of the West's "security" from the common positions of support for Washington's militarist programs, new U.S. demands on the allies to accelerate military preparations, and also examination of the acute situation in trade, economic, and financial relations among Western countries which has taken shape recently.

Attention is drawn by Japan's attitude to these questions: The economic and military aspects are extremely closely linked in its approach. This interconnection deserves, perhaps, closer attention.

The concept of Japan as a country, which is allegedly completely subordinate to Washington in questions of military strategy, which has built its prosperity under the "U.S. nuclear umbrella," which has not lifted a finger to ensure its own security, and which is striving to continue always transferring responsibility in military matters onto Washington's shoulders, has firmly taken root in the United States.

So firmly, in fact, that now many U.S. politicians and businessmen attribute both the relative economic successes of the Land of the Rising Sun and their own failures in the tough competitive struggle in the capitalist market to Japan's military "dependence."

U.S. demands on Tokyo, which increase yearly, to expand military programs, increase appropriation for "defense" needs, and assume a share of the responsibility in the military sphere today which corresponds with the country's level of development and economic potential, are dictated mainly by the strategic interests of Washington which needs a strong military ally in the Far East and the Pacific region, but they are also determined to a considerable degree by economic considerations.

The image of the United States urging on a sluggish Tokyo to step up "defense measures" has also long been a stereotype, this time in Japan. The mass media and many politicians earnestly develop this theme and in turn support the version that the country's economic prosperity is dependent to a decisive degree on trade with the United States, and that therefore concessions to Washington in the military sphere are quite simply necessary in order to maintain this prosperity.

Yet, while emphasizing the need for such concessions and deliberately stressing their dependence on the United States, Tokyo is to a great degree following its own scenario -- as facts show -- in which the Japan of the future is a harmoniously developed power, strong in all respects, including militarily. In this sense, making out to the "general public" that the buildup of military might is the main condition for appeasing the overseas partner, Japan's ruling circles are essentially using the U.S. strong-arm policy as a cover to accelerate the buildup of its own military potential.

This stance gives them extensive room for maneuver both in foreign and domestic policy: It affords the opportunity to parry the attacks of the opposition that criticizes the government for steps aimed at militarizing Japan; it helps to shape the view among public opinion that such steps are an inevitable phenomenon brough about by supposedly national interests; and it creates the conditions which make it possible to depart increasingly rapidly from the antiwar principles enshrined in the country's constitution and from a number of commitments limiting Japan's sphere of activity in military questions -- the three non-nuclear principles, the ban on arms exports, and the utilization of space for peaceful purposes.

It is already a rule that, on the eve of U.S. -Japanese summit-level meetings, Tokyo brings Washington some sort of "present." So today Japan is "preparing" for the meeting of the "Big Seven" in the FRG: The work to draft the latest program of military spending for 1986-1990 is being compeleted, the main trends of which have already been approved by the cabinet. Unequivocal statements are being made about Japan's readiness to take part in work of the U.S. "star wars" program, and parliament is overtly casting doubt on the expediencey of restricting military spending within the framework of 1 percent of the GNP, laid down as the "ceiling" for appropriations in 1976. What is more, all this is accompanied by reports and statements on the unusual acuteness in trade and economic relations that is threatening to turn into a "trade war." A trade war is unnecessary, we will simply arm ourselves better -- this is essentially the simple logic of Tokyo.

Japan is arming itself. Today the country's ground forces are of approximately equal numerical strength to the British Army. Japan has the fourth largest (in term of tonnage) naval fleet compared with the indicators for the NATO countries and is in sixth place among them in terms of the might of air forces.

It occupies eighth place in the world in terms of the level of military spending, and the rate of growth of Tokyo's military budget is 2.5 times the average indicator for the NATO countries.

It is also a remarkable fact that, despite the existence of a number of programs for the purchase of arms from the Pentagon's arsenals, Japan manufactures a large part of the equipment and hardware itself. According to assessments by Western specialists, the "undeveloped" military industry of the Land of the Rising Sun supplies around 95 percent of all arms used by the "Self-Defense Forces." The potential of this industry is being revealed by the researches of Japanese economists, who have come to the conclusion that removing the barriers from arms exports would give Japan the opportunity in the very near future to control around 60 percent of warship supplies, 40 percent of military electronics, 46 percent of military transport means, and up to 30 percent of aerospace industry products on the world arms market.

These assessments may on first sight seem extremely bold, but we must take into account the fact that the production and technological potential of the major Japanese corporations make it possible to reorient them in a short space of time to the output of military products, and that the main emphasis in scientific research in recent years has been put on the development of so-called "dual-purpose" technology, that is, technology that can be used for peaceful and for military purposes. T. Tanaka, vice president of the "Nihon (Denki)" company, expressed himself on this score in the following terms: "The microcomputers which are being used in the production of toys and many consumer goods can also, of course, be used to produce missile warheads, and electronic videocamera eyes can easily be transformed into eyes for missiles." And here is yet another authoritative opinion which belongs to (Kh. Fuse), head of the missile marketing department of the Toshiba Corporation. "Japan," he said, "could create its own nuclear weapons within 3 months."

In discussing this, it must be noted that military building in Japan in recent years has been effected within the framework of the "independent defense" concept which puts the emphasis on achieving greater independence from the United States in military policy and substantiates the sharp buildup of might of the Japanese armed forces with the active development of its own military production. Another aspect of this concept is the shift in foreign policy to so-called "active diplomacy."

This is not, of course, a matter of stepping up diplomatic contacts at various levels and in various directions, but of the foreign policy priorities to which Japanese officials give preference. It is an emphasis on the commonality of interests with the countries of the Western bloc, primarily in the "security" sphere, the improvement of the machinery for interaction with NATO, the "expression of concern" for the development of the situation in individual regions (hence it is only a stone's throw to the proclamation of "spheres of vital interests"), and support for propaganda fabrications about the growing "Soviet threat."

We must dwell on the latter in more detail. An analysis of the policy of official Tokyo in recent years attests very clearly that Japan's playing up of the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by Washington, the involvement in various kinds of boycotts and sanctions vis-a-vis the USSR, and the ballyhoo around the "buildup of Soviet might" in Asia and the Pacific are not just consequences of Tokyo's allegiance to its "ally commitments" to the United States, but also actions in its own geostrategic interests as it understands them. It is only in conditions of tough confrontation and generally tense U.S.-Soviet relations and in an atmosphere of deterioration of the international climate -- only in this medium -- that certain circles in Japan see the possibility of achieving their own foreign policy aims and of struggling effectively against the peace-loving forces within the country, and a real chance of eliminating all the barriers on the path of militarization.

Thus support for the anti-Soviet campaign as well as demonstrative readiness to "concede" to U.S. pressure in the sphere of military preparations and to stand "to attention before its partner in the "security treaty" are the means to achieve one goal: the creation of a militarily strong Japan (through, of course, the commonality of strategic goals and the desire to maintain its positions on the U.S. domestic market play by no means the least role).

Following the meeting between the U.S. President and the Japanese premier at the beginning of this year, the British magazine THE ECONOMIST published a curious article under the headline "Japan and the United States: In the Same Bed but Having Different Dreams." The article ends with the following passage: Naksaone is assuming a more openly nationalist position than any Japanese premier of recent time. Any special relations with the United States may prove to be illusory."

As is apparent from the facts quoted, such a prognosis has quite weighty foundations. While positioning itself in someone else's orbit, Tokyo is following its own program. However, in the immediate future, Japan's policy will hardly undergo any key changes. So, it is not difficult to imagine the Japanese stance at the upcoming meeting of the "Big Seven" in Bonn -- taking its cue from Washington will still remain the chief foreign policy reference point of the ruling cabinet.

JAPANESE 'PEACE SHIP' GROUP ENDS SOVIET VISIT

OW021047 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 1 May 85

[Excerpts] The Asian Peace Ship group currently on a tour linking Japan, the USSR, DPRK, and China visited two Soviet cities in the Far East, Nakhodka and Khabarovsk, from 27 to 30 April. The group's slogans are: Turn the Sea of Japan into a sea of peace; We will not fight the masses of any nation. The 300-member group includes trade union unionists, politicians, public personages, journalists, workers, office employees, farmers, and students. Representatives of all walks of life welcomed the group warmly in Nakhodka and Khabarovsk. Main events involving the group were held in Khabarovsk on 28 and 29 April under the theme of Soviet-Japanese antiwar rally.

Five subgroups held meetings on 28 April. The first subgroup's meeting was attended by trade union members from the two countries. (Rabokov), chairman of the Khabarovsk Provincial Council of Trade Unions, made a keynote speech entitled: Soviet Trade Unions Fighting for Peace and Against Nuclear War.

Kenji Otsukari, member of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Longshoremen's Union, also addressed the session on behalf of the Japanese side. He explained the main trends of the peace and antinuclear movements of Japanese trade unions, noting that in Japan, the ruling circles are attempting to militarize the country.

On 29 April, after an antiwar rally, the Peace Ship group held a press conference, which was followed by a friendly luncheon given in honor of the group. The group thus wound up its activities in the Soviet Union.

The group returned to Nakhodka by railway the same day, and the ship left Nakhodka for the DPRK on 30 April.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. PLANS FOR SOUTH KOREA

PM021421 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 May 85 p 3

[Sergey Kukhar commentary under the "Commentator's Opinion" rubric: "The 'Triangle' Crops Up Again"]

[Text] The visit to the United States of Chon Tu-hwan, head of the South Korean puppet regime, has ended. He was received by the administration's top representatives in Washington, including President R. Reagan and Secretary of State G. Shultz.

Observers note that the results of the talks and the questions which were discussed go far beyond the framework of bilateral relations and represent a new step along the path of putting together the "triangular" militarist alliance between Washington, Seoul, and Tokyo. This is borne out by the statement of the head of the White House to the effect that henceforth, in addition to "annual consultations relating to the security sphere, "there will be regular "consultations pertaining to questions of political life in Northeast Asia." This is corroborated by Washington's intention to increase the size of the dollar handouts to its Far East vassal. Let us recall in this connection that the planned volume of U.S. military aid to the Seoul regime already exceeds $230 million in the current year!

It is very noteworthy that the question of crude violations of human rights in South Korea was not touched upon the course of the talks, although a group of U.S. congressmen had demanded on the eve of Chon's arrival that it be discussed. On the other hand, there was no shortage of the high-flown rhetoric to which Washington is resorting in order to camouflage its real intentions in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region. Incidentally, these intentions are well known: The United States intends to "dig in" in the Korean peninsula, perpetuating the occupation of its southern part and threatening the region's sovereign states and national liberation movements from there. This was also confirmed by R. Reagan's statement during the talks that, as he put it, "strength is the most reliable path toward peace."

However, the peoples of Asia resolutely protest the imperial ambitions of the United States and its henchmen, against the so-called "Pax Americana." They point out that a real basis for transforming the Korean peninsula into a zone of good-neighborliness and cooperation is provided by the DPRK's peace initiatives, which enjoy the full support of the USSR and the other socialist countries. And it is impossible to talk about the establishment of relations with other countries while ignoring the will of the Korean people, which is embodied in these initiatives.

PRAVDA CITES KARMAL'S MAY DAY RALLY ADDRESS

PM021843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 85 First Edition p 5

[Roundup of PRAVDA and TASS correspondent reports: "The World Sings the Praises of Labor"]

[Excerpt] Kabul, 1 May -- A thousands-strong public rally devoted to celebrating the day of the working people's international solidarity was held in the Afghan capital today.

Addressing the rally, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, congratulated the people of Afghanistan on the festival of all the world's progressive forces. He emphasized the important role of proletarian solidarity among the working people of all countries in the struggle for peace, security, and social progress. B. Karmal urged the DRA working people to strengthen unity and cohesion so as to ensure lasting peace and security in the country and create peaceful conditions for the building of a new, just society.

PAKISTAN OBSTRUCTS TALKS WITH AFGHANISTAN

TA021730 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 2 May 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The DRA's Peaceful Initiatives and the Geneva Talks"]

[Text] Dear listeners, the PDPA and the DRA's Revolutionary Government are exerting great efforts to achieve a political solution to the tense situation in the region through talks with neighboring governments. Today's commentary is devoted to this subject:

In recent days, the 7th anniversary of the April Revolution was celebrated. From the first days of the revolution, domestic and foreign reaction rose up against it and launched an undeclared war. The PDPA and the country's government have presented several foreign policy initiatives to resolve the situation around Afghanistan. Initially, these proposals were addressed to the leaders of Pakistan and Iran, countries that have been turned into springboards of aggression against the newly-founded republic.

Let us see what the contents and concept of these initiatives are. The first of these was formulated in the statement of the DRA Government of 14 May 1980. Democratic Afghanistan proposed the holding of separate bilateral talks to the Governments of Pakistan and Iran, to prepare and draft an agreement on the basis of good neighborliness, noninterference in each other's affairs, and mutually beneficial cooperation. According to this agreement, the two sides would be dutybound to prevent subversive activities against each other from their territories. Agreement also would have been reached on the free repatriation to their homeland of those Afghans who for various reasons were living in another country. The Afghan Government statement said: Should all forms of foreign intervention in the DRA's internal affairs be halted, the possibility would arise of solving problems of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet forces from Afghanistan. These are the Afghan side's clear and constructive proposals. However, the Governments of Iran and Pakistan gave a negative reply.

The DRA, by pursuing a flexible policy and by taking the views of the other side into consideration, presented new proposals on 24 August 1981. For example, Afghanistan proposed that trilateral talks be held instead of bilateral talks with the participation of the UN secretary general's personal envoy.

As a result of these positive steps by the DRA's Government, the possibility was created for talks to be held in Geneva with the participation of Afghanistan and Pakistan under the auspices of Diego Cordovez, the UN secretary general's personal envoy. Iran refused to participate. Now let us see what results have currently been achieved. So far three rounds of talks have been held in Geneva. In addition, Mr Diego Cordovez visited the governments of that region several times and has tried to promote the talks through personal contacts. After traveling to Kabul, he said the following regarding the stance of the Afghan side: I have always said that I believe in the possibility of agreement. In Kabul, I observed that there is the necessary understanding and inclination for the continuation of work aimed at bringing this agreement closer, and this has given me a great deal of inspiration.

However, the Pakistani side did not follow the DRA's example, and has still not demonstrated goodwill for a successful solution of the existing problems. A policy of obstruction, stalling, and accusations is openly being employed by Pakistan in and around the talks to this day. Everyone knows that on the basis of a concluded agreement, the fourth round of talks should have started in Geneva on 14 February, but the Pakistani side, under fabricated pretexts, unilaterally expressed the desire that instead of 14 February, a date suggested by Pakistan itself, the talks be postponed until May or later.

What is the reason for this contradictory stance by Pakistan, which on the one hand attends the talks, and on the other does not take any constructive steps for their successful implementation? Apparently the main issue is not Pakistan, but its Western and Eastern allies. In its foreign policy, Islamabad's military regime is dependent on the United States, China, and some other governments, which supply it with generous military aid. As Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA's minister of foreign affairs, recently stressed in an interview with the BAKHTAR Agency: The United States, China, and other countries are exerting pressure on Pakistan to prolong the talks and to put its territory at their disposal as a base for the undeclared war. One cannot deny the fact that if certain progress has been achieved in the talks thus far, it is mainly due to the flexibility and moderation of the DRA. As the DRA's minister of foreign affairs has pointed out, however, even if Pakistan has attended the talks, its primary reason is to avoid being blamed for the talks' failure.

However, Islamabad and its supporters can hardly deceive the world public. The world knows full well which side exerts efforts for serious and constructive talks and which uses them to conceal its lack of desire for a political solution of the situation. One the eve of the fourth round of Geneva talks, the progressive world public hopes that Pakistan's ruling circles will pursue common sense and finally take a decisive step toward a political settlement. The DRA has been ready and prepared for this course for a long time.

SOVIET-MALAYSIAN POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD

PM021033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Strengthening"]

[Text] Soviet-Malaysian political consultations took place at the USSR Foreign Ministry 29-30 April between M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Abdul Kadir bin Haji Sheikh Fadzir, Malaysian deputy foreign minister. The sides exchanged opinions on questions of the development of bilateral relations as well as on urgent international problems of mutual interest.

Questions of the development of Soviet-Malaysian economic and technical cooperation were discussed during the 30 April talks between A.I. Kachanov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and Abdul Kadir bin Haji Sheikh Fadzir.

On the same day, the Malaysian deputy foreign minister met with journalists. He declared that he had come to the USSR for the purpose of promoting the further development of friendly Malaysian-Soviet relations and encountered full support for that desire in Moscow. I am profoundly satisfied with the meetings and talks that have taken place here, the Malaysian spokesman emphasized.

TASS NOTES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS IN SRV

LD030916 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Hanoi May 3 TASS -- Vietnam and Cuba are determined to work toward further strengthening peace and security in South-East Asia, Latin America and the world over, for consolidating the position of forces of socialism, national independence and democracy, and oppose dangerous militarist plans and aggressive scheming of imperialism and international reaction. This was stressed during a meeting between Truong Chinh, a member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of Cuba, now on a friendly visit in Vietnam.

The sides highly assessed the relations of fraternal friendship, close cohesion and allround cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba -- relations that contributed to further strengthening of the socialist community.

The minister of foreign affairs of Cuba expressed support for efforts made by the countries of Indochina to turn South-East Asia into a zone of peace, security, stability and goodneighborly relations.

HONECKER TO VISIT SOVIET UNION ON 4 MAY

PM021505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Concerning E. Honecker's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, will arrive in the Soviet Union 4 May 1985 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

POLAND PROTESTS U.S. DIPLOMATS' ANTI-POLISH ACTS

LD013002 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 3 TASS -- According to a PAP agency report, the Polish Foreign Ministry has addressed a note to the U.S. Administration expressing a protest over the actions by V. Harwood, first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, and D. Hopper, the U.S. consul in Krakow, which are incompatible with their diplomatic status.

The note says that the two American diplomats were found on May 1 in Nowa Huta near Krakow among the persons detained by the militia. The Americans were trying to cause unrest, were spreading instigatory leaflets and carrying posters with anti-Polish slogans.

The actions by the American diplomats, the note says, are inadmissible interference in Poland's internal affairs. They can be assessed only as another step by the American side in the nature of a political provocation. Thus, the note of the Polish Foreign Ministry says, the declarations by the U.S. side on its intention to improve relations with Poland, are at variance with its practical actions.

POLAND RATIFIES PACT TERM, NOTES DEFENSE NEEDS

LD030905 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Warsaw May 3 TASS -- The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic (PPR) has ratified a protocol extending the term of operation of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on May 14, 1955.

The Council of State of the PPR, the report says, stressed the historic significance of the extension of the term of the Warsaw Treaty. This fact is of paramount importance for the security of Poland and for safeguarding universal peace.

At the same time, the Council of State of the PPR noted that the Warsaw Treaty member-states have never been in favor of the division of Europe and the world into opposing military blocs. Now, too, they come out in favor of the simultaneous disbandment of their alliance and the North Atlantic bloc, by way of the first step -- their military organizations. However, for as long as the military NATO bloc exists and the threat to European and world peace persists, the socialist states will keep strengthening their defensive alliance. The Council of State of the PPR also made note of the fact that the meeting of highest party and state figures of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries passed a unanimous decision to continue working vigorously toward halting the arms race, promoting disarmament and returning to the policy of detente in international relations.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV, NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA HOLD TALKS

LD030713 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Sofia May 3 TASS -- Talks were held on Thursday here between Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of State, and Daniel Ortega, the president of Nicaragua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, who is currently on an official friendly visit in Bulgaria. The sides declared their support for the fresh Soviet peace initiatives directed at improving the international situation and ensuring real progress at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons.

Todor Zhivkov and Daniel Ortega discussed the situation in Central America and strongly condemned the crude interference of the imperialist forces in Nicaragua's home affairs. It was stressed that the foreign policy of the Republic of Nicaragua is aimed at eliminating tensions in the region and resolving Central American problems through talks. In this connection, the sides positively evaluated the activities of the Contadora Group countries and other peaceable states favouring a just political settlement in Central America.

The Bulgarian leader declared his country's solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defence of the gains of the Sandinist revolution, for Nicaragua's independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

BELGIAN MINISTER'S POLISH VISIT POSTPONED

LD030933 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0825 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May (TASS) -- PAP agency reports that the official visit to the Polish People's Republic of the Belgian Minister of External Relations Leo Tindemans has been postponed because the Polish Government has rejected the minister's demand to meet representatives of the disbanded Solidarity trade union.

USSR, CSSR TU LEADERS ADDRESS MOSCOW RALLY

PM011155 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Apr 85 p 3

[A. Kalashnikov report: "Cooperation Is Strengthening"]

[Text] On 28 April the delegation of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [RTUM] headed by K. Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the RTUM Central Council, returned to Moscow from a tour of the country.

On 28-29 April meetings were held of the secretariats of the AUCCTU and the RTUM Central Council. Agreement was reached on further deepening and improving the efficiency of cooperation between USSR and CSSR trade unions. A working protocol on the results of the meetings was signed by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and K. Hoffmann, chairman of the RTUM Central Council. The protocol devotes much attention to questions of enhancing the trade unions' role in implementing the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference, organizing socialist competition and developing working people's initiative, labor safety and social security, and other topical spheres of trade union activity.

The talks between the AUCCTU delegation headed by S.A. Shalayev and the Czechoslovak trade union delegation headed by K. Hoffmann ended on 29 April. A communique was adopted on the official friendly visit to the USSR of the Czechoslovak RTUM Central Council delegation.

On the same day Czechoslovak "Socialist Competition Winner" badges were presented at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR to representatives of Moscow and Moscow Oblast labor collectives that have made a great contribution to the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation.

A meeting was held at the Palace of Labor attended by the RTUM Central Council delegation, AUCCTU officials, and Moscow's trade union aktiv. It was opened by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU.

Cooperation between USSR and Czechoslovak trade unions, he declared, takes place at virtually all levels and in all the major spheres of trade union activity. The focal point of this cooperation is the study of each other's best experience and its dissemination and creative application, bearing in mind each country's specific conditions. Paramount importance is attached to the active involvement in this important cause of the broad masses of the working people.

At present around 600 Soviet enterprises and organizations are effectively cooperating with Czechoslovak labor collectives. Many of them have established direct business links. Mutual exchanges of production pacesetters and innovators, exchanges of teams "from machine tool to machine tool," professional competitions and friendship vigils, shifts, and other actions have become common in the fruitful cooperation between labor collectives and serve as a school of highly productive labor, fraternal mutual assistance, and socialist internationalism for our countries' working people.

The CEMA countries economic summit conference has given our trade union organizations responsible new tasks. An important role in achieving the main objectives of developing and deepening of the socialist countries' economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is assigned to the masses' labor initiative and to the improvement of international socialist competition. The USSR's trade unions and working people regard this as their international and patriotic duty.

During our talks, the AUCCTU chairman went on to say, much attention was devoted to the international situation and to topical questions of the world trade union movement. We were in agreement in assessing the international situation, which remains complex and tense. The main reason for its current exacerbation lies in the adventurist approach of the most aggressive imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, to the main question of the present time, the question of war and peace. Ignoring peoples' vital interests, the U.S. Administration, in addition to the unlimited buildup of the nuclear arsenal on earth and the continued deployment of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries, is seeking to place lethal weapons in space. Curbing the arms race which is now entering a new and more dangerous phase is the central task in the struggle for averting war, in the struggle for peace.

The Soviet Union is consistently putting forth extensive programs of practical measures to improve the international situation. This is convincingly confirmed by the new peace initiatives raised in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's interview with a PRAVDA correspondent.

In conclusion, on behalf of the AUCCTU Presidium and Soviet trade union officials and activists, S.A. Shalayev congratulated his Czechoslovak colleagues and through them all the fraternal country's working people on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist occupiers and conveyed to them the most sincere wishes for well-being and new achievements in building a developed socialist society.

Those present were then addressed by K. Hoffmann, chairman of the RTUM Central Council.

Our trade union organization's program of action, he said, is the implementation of the decisions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th Congress of Czechoslovak Trade Unions. The CPCZ's economic and social policy is aimed at the further dynamic development of production, the intensification of the national economy, the enhancement of the efficiency and quality of all types of labor, the accelerated introduction in practice of the achievements of science and technology, the maintenance of the working people's achieved standard of living and its further qualitative improvement, and the strengthening of our citizens' social confidence in the future.

The revolutionary trade unions are paying a lot of attention to the development of socialist economic integration and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. International socialist competition is increasingly gaining in scope and importance. Members of Soviet and Czechoslovak trade unions are in its vanguard. Working people's broader participation in the implementation of reciprocal deliveries, specialization and production sharing, and the deepening of cooperation in the development of science and technology and the accelerated introduction of their achievements in practice produces not just economic but also fundamental political and educational results.

The Czechoslovak RTUM, K. Hoffmann said, proceeds from the principle that the trade unions which defend the working people's true interests cannot stand aside from international events, cannot be indifferent to the problems of war and peace, and are bound to express their view on the situation in the world, which is becoming increasingly dangerous through the fault of the United States.

For this reason, together with you, we are taking an active part in the struggle for disarmament and the preservation of peace throughout the world. We highly appreciate and whole-heartedly support the consistent, peace-loving, Leninist policy of the Soviet Union and the latest proposals put forward by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Friendship, cooperation, and the mutual exchanges of experience with Soviet trade unions are for Czechoslovak trade union members a source of further improvement of the quality and efficiency of multifaceted trade union work.

We are happy, the speaker said, to have had the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union on the eve of outstanding festivals: May Day, the festival of all working people, the 40th anniversary of the victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, and, for our people, also the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army.

It is our joint festival, and we will therefore not tolerate the distortion of the historical truth that the Soviet Union was the organizer and inspirer of the victory of democratic forces in World War II for which it made countless sacrifices. The glorious Red Army liberated not only its Soviet motherland, but along its victorious path it also liberated the enslaved peoples of Europe and brought freedom to the Czechoslovak people.

We will never forget the heroic Soviet soldiers who gave their lives for our freedom. We will always treasure friendship with the Soviet Union.

The meeting was also addressed by M.G. Dolzhenkova, chairman of the Textile and Light Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee; V. Ya. Tatarinov, fitter and installation worker at the Metrostroy No 10 Construction and Installation Administration; and L.B. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council.

The meeting was attended by M. Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

A press conference was held at which K. Hoffmann answered many journalists' questions.

On the same day the Czechoslovak RTUM Central Council delegation left for home. The delegation was seen off at the airport by S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; AUCCTU Secretaries A.P. Biryukova and K. Yu. Matskyavichyus; V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Department for Relations With Trade Unions in Socialist Countries; and M. Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

U.S. PLANS TO TURN FRG INTO NUCLEAR WASTELAND

PM021040 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 May 85 First Edition p 3

[V. Bogdanov "Rejoinder": "The Pentagon's Nuclear 'Zebra'"]

[Text] "If you were to station 500,000 U.S. servicemen in the State of Oregon, add 400,000 servicemen from other countries, and carry out 110,000 low-level flights over populated areas annually, you would have some idea what we in West Germany have to endure," Manfred Woerner, FRG minister of defense, complained in an interview to TIME magazine. Indeed, the FRG's territory of 248,000 square kilometers is the most militarized area in the world.

Mr. Woerner knowns this perfectly well, of course, but the country's ordinary citizens are another matter. They are really worried about the future, especially as by no means optimistic plans on this score are being drawn up at NATO headquarters. It recently became known that the Pentagon is planning strikes against the territory...of its own allies in order "not to leave highways intact for the enemy." The reference is to the so-called project "Zebra."

According to this plan, in the event of combat operations, the eastern part of the West German Land of Hessen is to be turned into a radioactive wasteland in order to create an "effective barrier" in the path of advancing enemy forces. The "barrier" is to be created by detonating 141 nuclear explosives.

In short, the Pentagon is prepared to sacrifice the civilian population in order to "defend" "Western freedom" against the Communists. Moreover, FRG citizens are not the only ones to be sacrificed.

The late General Pershing, for whom the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are named, made a remark that has become the leitmotiv of all the U.S. military's plans with respect to the Old World. "We are here not on account of the Europeans, but on account of the Americans, on account of ourselves. Forget everything aside from America!" And this is what is happening. Project "Zebra" confirms it.

NATO EXERCISE TO START IN DENMARK 28 MAY

LD030928 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Brussels May 3 TASS -- Mobile forces of the North Atlantic alliance will hold exercises code-named "Albatross Exchange-85" on Denmark's territory on May 28 - June 19, the NATO military command said here. Land forces and air force units of the United States, West Germany, Great Britain, Canada, Italy, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg will participate. A total of 2,400 servicemen will take part in the exercises.

LEBANESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES RSFSR MINISTER

LD021226 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Beirut May 2 TASS -- President Amin al-Jumayyil of Lebanon received Yuriy Melentyev, minister of culture of the Russian Federation and chairman of the "U.S.S.R.-Lebanon Friendship Society, here today. Melentyev heads a delegation of the Soviet Afro-Soviet Solidarity Committee to Lebanon. The Soviet delegation also had a meeting with Husayn al-Husayni, president of the Lebanese Parliament.

Melentyev Remarks on Meeting

NC021222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 May 85

[Remarks by Yuriy Serafimovich Melentyev, RSFSR culture minister and chairman of the USSR-Lebanon Friendship Society, in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following his meeting with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on 2 May -- recorded, in Russian with simultaneous Arabic translation]

[Text] During my meeting with his excellency the president, we had protracted and useful discussions. It was affirmed that the cultural and economic relations, and bilateral relations in general, are good and strong.

We thank his excellency for allowing us to meet with him and to discuss the current state of Soviet-Lebanese relations and the basis for the future development of these relations. We emphasized to his excellency the importance of the relations existing between the Lebanese and Soviet mass organizations, as well as between the Soviet-Lebanese Friendship Societies in Lebanon and the Soviet Union.

His excellency stressed the importance of maintaining these relations and affirmed that he is prepared to support the Soviet-Lebanese Friendship Society's activities.

We also informed his excellency that we signed a new protocol yesterday for cooperation between the Lebanese and the Soviet Societies of Friendship [word indistinct] in order to achieve a program to expand these activities.

[Question] Mr Minister, does your visit involve a political role related to the current situation in Lebanon?

[Answer] [passage indistinct]. However, we regard the visit as a mission of peace and solidarity with the Lebanese people.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ASSESSES EVENTS IN SUDAN

PM031016 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 May 85 p 9

[Second article in a series by Igor Belyayev under the "Version" rubric: Sudan Without Numayri"]

[Excerpt] On 10 April the creation of a Supreme Military Council was announced in Khartoum.

Fifteen generals assumed full power for a "transitional" period. They spoke about forthcoming general elections, but only in vague terms.

In Washington, a Pentagon specialist, characterizing the head of the military regime in Sudan as "a worker," stated that he doubts that General Siwar al-Dhahab was acting on his own initiative.... THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR explained: The coup was carried out after civil and military leaders came to the conclusion that the opposition to Numayri's rule had reached such a wide scale that a change of leadership was the only way of preventing further Libyan (?!) interference in Sudan's affairs....

The last remark seems asbsurd to me. Clearly, at that time no other reason could be found for a coup which, in that newspaper's words, was "pre-emptive" in character!

U.S. experts have noted, the newspaper wrote, that the coup (in Sudan) serves as a classic example of the complex contradiction between the U.S. desire for the political stability of important Third World allies and the need to carry out agonizing reforms in those countries...As for Sudan, R. Feinberg, of the International Development Council remarked that "the patient has died from the treatment. Numayri's case is perhaps a portent of events which will occur in other countries."

In Khartoum the head of the military regime has categorically denied that the senior officers seized power to forestall another coup by junior officers. He added that the generals will probably rule the country for no more than 1 year... At the same time, events have occurred in Sudan which he clearly did not anticipate.

On 10 April the creation of a civil government in Khartoum was advocated in the press by Colonel J. Garang, commander of the insurgent units in southern Sudan, who gave the military a stern warning. The latter were forced to enter into difficult talks with the National Salvation Alliance (formerly Bloc), and this ruled out the generals' initial scenario.

On 22 April the transitional government (Council of Ministers) of Sudan was formed in Khartoum. Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, head of the National Salvation Alliance, was appointed prime minister.

COMMENTATOR REVIEWS IRAN-IRAQ WAR DAMAGE

NC030930 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 2 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The UN Security Council has called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war. This was pointed out in a UN Security Council statement issued in New York.

As you know, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar submitted a report to the Security Council on the outcome of his visits to Iran and Iraq, in which he pointed out that representatives from both sides should be called to the Security Council for a fresh study of all the aspects of the war. The UN secretary general's report states that the recent escalation of the war has added to the heavy losses being suffered by both sides.

Actually, the war is a heavy burden on the shoulders of both Iran and Iraq and both countries are deploying a large human force. The total number of people summoned for permanent or temporary military service is more than two million. These are mainly young, active, and strong men.

The war is also reducing the two countries' economic strength. Both countries' foreign exchange reserves have fallen sharply. Inflation is rising very rapidly in both countries, its average annual growth during the war years has been about 20 percent. The level of self-sufficiency in staples, sugar, oil, and meat has greatly decreased in both countries. Iran and Iraq, which met their main food requirements before the war, now have to import foodstuffs. Iran spends between $8 and $10 billion annually on this. Large amounts are also spent by Iraq for foodstuff imports. For example, Iraq's wheat imports in 1984 were eight times more than those in 1980. A program of austerity has been imposed in both countries on the most necessary foodstuff items. Fuel for use by inhabitants has been rationed, and the price of fuel on the black market is extremely high. Because of the shortages in public consumption items, hoarders are filling their pockets in both countries. However, toiling families are facing difficulties and hardships because wages are being generally kept stable.

The two countries' budget deficits are increasing. In order to have more oil income, Iran and Iraq proposed that OPEC allow an increase in their oil export quotas. The two countries' trade deficits have also reached huge proportions. Iran's trade deficit in 1984 was $4 billion, and Iraq's was $2.5 billion. Financial difficulties threaten the two countries' social, economic, and cultural development programs. In order to overcome their budget and trade deficits, both Iran and Iraq have to reduce their allocations, mainly their allocations for social needs, and must seek new loans and renewal of repayment dates for existing loans.

All these are heavy burdens on the shoulders of the Iranians and Iraqis. The war has inflicted large material losses on both countries. According to figures published in the Western press, in the years 1980-1983 alone, the material loss suffered by Iran was estimated at $163.6 billion. Specifically, the loss suffered by Iran's oil industry has been $57.7 billion, while its agriculture, energy production, and other industrial sectors have suffered $40.7 billion, $2 billion, and $8.2 billion losses, respectively. As a result, Iran's major industrial sectors are facing stagnation, and agricultural production is dropping. Iraq's situation is similar; this is especially apparent in the fields of oil production and agriculture.

The war has destroyed large date plantations -- one of the major agricultural production fields. Important economic installations such as the Abadan refinery, one of the world's largest oil refineries, and a number of oil wells have been destroyed or rendered idle for a long period of time in Iran's Khuzestan Province, and plantations have been severely damaged. The Khark oil terminal, Iran's largest oil terminal through which all of its oil exports are funneled, has been damaged. Production in many industrial centers in southwestern and western Iran has either been halted or greatly reduced. More than 20 cites and more than 1,000 villages in these areas have been destroyed. Civilians have been deprived of their work and homes. Refugees now number 2 million. The number of unemployed increased from 2.6 million in 1982, to 4 million in 1984. In Iraq, too, many border cities and villages, especially Basra, Mandali, and Khaneqin, have been destroyed. People have no alternative but to leave their homes in the war-stricken areas. The number of dead among the two countries' civilian population is large.

Many years and large sums of money will be required for both countries to rebuild their destroyed economies. Both sides have suffered a large number of dead. During the Badr operation alone, which Iran started in early 1985, 35,000 men, 23,000 Iranians and 12,000 Iraqis, were killed in the Hoveyzeh marshes area. The number of wounded on both sides is more than half a million, and most of these people will remain disabled for the rest of their lives.

The Iran-Iraq war has assumed an unnecessary duration and is in no way to the benefit of either of the two neighboring countries. This war benefits regional reaction and the forces of imperialism and Zionism that are trying to gain as much as possible from the war. The objectives of Washington and Tel Aviv are very clear. They want to weaken the front of struggle against the Israeli aggressors and against the U.S. policy of supremacy in this region. Moreover, a number of scenarios for armed intervention in the Persian Gulf have been prepared by the Pentagon in connection with this war.

As for the Soviet Union's policy, we should say that as before, our country persistently supports the ending of the war and the solution of all conflicts through peaceful means. This principled Soviet stand has not altered.

TASS CITES IRAQI, IRANIAN COMMUNIQUES ON FIGHTING

LD021202 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Baghdad May 2 TASS -- According to an Iraqi military spokesman, Iraqi Air Force hit "a major naval target" near the Iranian island of Khark yesterday.

Regular communiques of the High Military Command of Iraq also report that Iraqi artillery inflicted heavy losses in manpower and materiel on the enemy in the region east of Basra, in the northern and central sectors of the front.

Iranian artillery shelled the city of Mandali and other settlements inside Iraq's territory.

Nicosia May 2 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports that in the past 24 hours intensive artillery duels took place in several sectors of the Iranian-Iraqi front. Iranian batteries silenced several weapon emplacements of the enemy, killed and wounded a number of Iraqi servicemen.

TANZANIAN PARTY LEADER RECEIVES NIKOLSKIY

PM301244 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 29 Apr -- The CPSU delegation headed by B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which is here in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM], was received by R. Kawawa, CCM general secretary. We, R. Kawawa said, acclaim the USSR's policy aimed at supporting the struggle of African peoples for the total liberation of the continent, and particularly the Soviet stance on southern Africa's problems. The unity of our countries and of all progressive forces in the world guarantees the triumph of the cause of peace and social progress.

He described as an event of great political importance the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, which reaffirmed the principled stance of the CPSU and the Soviet state in support of the right of peoples to freely determine their own destiny and to build their future without any outside interference. The CPSU delegation's visit to our country will make a contribution to further strengthening the relations between the CPSU and the CCM and between the peoples of our countries, the CCM general secretary declared.

Nikolskiy Returns Home

PM021529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Homecoming"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by B.V. Nikolskiy, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, has returned to Moscow after having been to the United Republic of Tanzania in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and Revolutionary Party of Tanzania.

CAPE VERDE MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM021017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Silvino M. da Luz, foreign minister of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, has stopped over in Moscow en route for the DPRK.

Talks were held between S. da Luz and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, during which there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Cape Verde relations and also on certain urgent international problems, including ones relating to the situation on the African Continent.

NICARAGUAN MEDIA CITED ON USSR 'SOLIDARITY'

PM011541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Just Settlement Is Essential"]

[Text] Managua, 30 Apr -- The Soviet Union has again demonstrated its firm solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution which, in a hard struggle against U.S. imperialism, is defending its right to self-determination. This is how the Nicaraguan mass media assess the Moscow meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other Soviet leaders and the Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate.

The USSR, television notes, views broad international solidarity with Nicaragua as an inalienable part of the overall struggle for peace and for the right of all peoples to freedom and independence. While the Reagan administration is throwing away millions of dollars to finance the terrorist activity of hired assassins -- the Somozist cut-throats -- the Soviet Union is giving and confirming its readiness to continue to give humanitarian aid and support to Nicaragua.

The Soviet leadership supports Nicaragua's peace initiatives aimed at easing tension in Central America and ensuring the opportunity to live in peace and good-neighborliness for all peoples of the region.

Loyal to its peace-loving principles, the Soviet Union resolutely denounces the Reagan administration's interventionist plans for resolving the Central American crisis through the use of crude military force and it advocates a just political settlement of the region's problems, the newspaper BARRICADA, the official organ of the FSLN, notes.

LEVCHENKO ON U.S. EMBARGO AGAINST NICARAGUA

PY030309 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 2 May 85

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] World public opinion is following with well-founded concern the actions the Washington administration is taking to open the way for a direct aggression, including armed aggression, against Nicaragua. U.S. Government circles will stop at nothing in their efforts to blow out the torch of freedom in Central America.

In response to the refusal of the U.S. Congress to grant subsidies to the Nicaraguan contras, the Reagan administration is concocting all sorts of sanctions against sovereign Nicaragua, thus paving the way to topple the Sandinist government.

An official White House spokesman announced the decision by the chief of the Washington administration to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua. Among the new sanctions against the Sandinist government the United States included the suspension of air links between the United States and Nicaragua and a ban against the entry of Nicaraguan flag-carrying ships into U.S. ports. According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatch, the decision to adopt economic and other sanctions against Nicaragua was made by Reagan in response to the refusal of the U.S. Congress to go along with the administration's demands that it grant $14 million to finance terrorist activities by the Somozist counterrevolutionary gangs trying to topple the legitimate Government of Nicaragua.

Mr Reagan has told journalists that he will try to obtain the consent of Congress to provide assistance to those he calls freedom fighters; in other words, to the mercenary gangs at the service of the Central Intelligence Agency. This is not easy on the Sandinist revolution, but the people of Nicaragua are fully determined to defend their gains. In this struggle, they are relying on international solidarity, which has already been manifested in massive rallies and demonstrations in support of Nicaragua, in the collection of funds to be sent to that country, and in the number of brigades of volunteers from different countries that arrive in Nicaragua to help harvest crops and build schools, houses, and medical clinics.

The World Youth Tribunal, meeting in West Berlin, has censured Washington's policy toward Nicaragua. The vice president of the Asian and African Peoples' Solidarity Organization, ('Abd al-Majid Asintan), has pledged support for the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people. In Hanoi, the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Cuba have expressed their solidarity with the Nicaraguan struggle against the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, emphasized at the meeting he held in late April with the president of Nicaragua, Danile Ortega, that the Soviet Union declares itself in resolute defense of the inalienable right of the Nicaraguan people to develop themselves in freedom, democracy, independence, and that it is in solidarity with the Nicaraguan struggle against the aggressive machinations of imperialism. The Soviet Union will continue to give assistance to the friendly people of Nicaragua so they can solve the urgent problems of their economic development, as well as political and diplomatic support in defense of their sovereignty.

REPORT TO UN ON NICARAGUA RIGHTS GAINS CITED

LD030918 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] New York May 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Chernyshev reports:

The victory of the people's Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua in 1979 ushered in an epoch of social reforms in the interests of the working people, of all whom the Somocista dictatorship doomed to life without rights for decades. This is pointed out in a report submitted by Nicaragua at the current session at the UN Headquarters of the group of inter-governmental experts monitoring the implementation of the international covenant of economic, social and cultural rights. The report says that Nicaragua adopted and is perfecting legislative measures and socio-economic programs aimed at effectively ensuring such basic rights as the right to normal conditions of work, equal pay for equal work, rest, fixed working hours and paid leaves. These basic rights are sealed in the labour legislation, individual and collective labour agreements.

To encourage and protect the economic and social interests of the Nicaraguan citizens, the right is guaranteed to set up and promote the activities of communal, district and rural organisations, professional associations. Full freedom is ensured of setting up trade unions, which in their turn, are entitled to establish national federations and join in international trade union organisations, the right is granted to set up cooperatives and assist them in their activities.

In presenting to the session his country's report on the implementation by it of the international covenant of economic, social and cultural rights, Tunnerman [as received] stressed that the liberation of Nicaragua from the bloody Somoza dictatorship had signalled the start of a new life, which necessitated a fundamental restructuring of the economic and social system, resolution of social and cultural development tasks.

The results obtained recently, the report stresses, are a telltale evidence of the power of the people, which has placed its social institutions at the service of majority interests.

As F. Texier, representative of France, told the session, he admired the successes made by Nicaragua. If one takes the field of education, he said, Nicaragua is a model of what can be done within a short time. The "impressive character of Nicaragua's achievements" was pointed out by Sidati Aidara (Senegal). Louis Alfonso de Alba from Mexico drew attention to the fact that social, economic and cultural progress in Nicaragua has benefited the broadest sections of the population.

BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS ON TIES WITH USSR

PM021842 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Excellent Prospects"]

[Text] Brasilia, 1 May -- Brazilian parliamentarians are advocating the expansion of Soviet-Brazilian ties. Senator Marcondes Iran Benevides Gadelha stressed that the Brazilian public advocates rapprochment with the USSR in various spheres. In conversation with a TASS correspondent he described prospects for the development of bilateral ties as "excellent." He pointed out that the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding between peoples and the struggle for disarmament are the main aimes of the two countries' policies in the international arena.

"Disarmament," the senator stressed, "must be implemented immediately and unconditionally. This particularly applies to strategic armaments. We are against space militarization, which poses a direct threat to mankind's existence. Space and our world, its oceans and continents, should not be bridgeheads for the deployment of nuclear missiles, they must be an area of creative activity."

Deputy Amaury Muller, for his part, places special emphasis on the need to step up Soviet-Brazilian cooperation in the cultural and political spheres. He stated that the National Congress should play an important part in strengthening ties with the USSR.

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS SENT TO GUYANESE LEADER

LD262106 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message to President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, conveying cordial congratulations and best wishes to the president and the people of Guyana on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Republic Day.

In his reply message to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the president of Guyana expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The messages express the confidence that friendly relations between the USSR and Guyana will continue to develop fruitfully for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace and international cooperation.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV ON COMMUNIST INTERNATIONALISM

PM030735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russion 2 May 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Loyalty to the Great Principles"]

[Text] The world's working class and working people are greeting this year's May Day with a special feeling. This year the international proletarian holiday is organically linked with the celebrations with which the entire progressive world is marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The decisive contribution of the Land of the Soviets to the victory over the darkest forces of imperialist reaction is rightly regarded by the peoples of the world as a practical implementation by Soviet people of the principle of internationalism, a principle sacred to communists and working people.

True solidarity, Leninism teaches, is an organic combination of two aspects of international duty. Its internal aspect is the strengthening of socialism in one's own country in every way; its external aspect is support for the liberation and revolutionary struggle of the peoples of other countries and effective solidarity with working people throughout the world.

By crushing fascism's monstrous war machine and delivering many countries from the fascist enslavers, our people showed that for the Soviet person internationalism is not a matter of words, but practical deeds and actions accomplished in the name of peace and progress for mankind.

International duty permeates all the CPSU's activity and its historical, class responsibility -- a responsibility shared collectively with all the revolutionary forces of our time -- for the transformation of the world on the basis of true democracy, fraternal solidarity and cooperation among peoples, and the joint struggle against the threat of nuclear war.

"Solidarity with the forces of progress and democracy and with those countries and peoples defending their freedom and independence in the face of reaction's onslaught," it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, "is a matter of principle for us. Here our line remains as clear as it has always been."

Long before the victory of October, V.I. Lenin foresaw: "The rallying of socialism into a single international force" will be necessary in order to resolve "questions requiring an identical solution in principle in different countries." The peoples who cast off the yoke of fascism and reaction turned the community of socialist states into a mighty international force capable of resolving the most difficult problems of today.

The fact that the European Continent, where the flames of world conflagrations twice arose, has not known the horrors of war for 40 years is above all credited to the socialist community, which is an insuperable barrier in the path of the imperialist adventurists. Proletarian, socialist internationalism rallies the community of fraternal countries and augments their strength.

The states belonging to the Warsaw Pact are unshakable in their desire to continue to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and consequently to seek in a constructive spirit to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and adopt effective measures in the sphere of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, and prevent space militarization which is planned by the Washington administration. Aware of their historical responsibility for the future of peace and socialism, the socialist community states cherish their unity and strengthen their defense capability in every way.

This was confirmed with new force by the recent meeting of the top party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact countries in the Polish capital.

Communists in the socialist countries preserve their indestructible loyalty to the spirit of internationalism.

A resolute struggle is waged against imperialism's oppression and tyranny by the young independent states that sprang from the ruins of the colonial empires, many countries belonging to the Nonaligned Movement, and the peoples who are still in the fetters of imperialist dependence. The Soviet Union's sympathies are invariably with the Asian, African, and Latin American countries, which are following the path of strengthening independence and social renewal.

The communist and workers parties, whose unchanging banner is proletarian internationalism, march in the vanguard of the era's revolutionary forces.

While coordinating its actions in the struggle against socialism and the democratic and national liberation movement, in particular within the framework of NATO, at the same time imperialist reaction will stop at nothing in its attempts to divide the detachments of the world liberation movement. It is invariably the bourgeoisie's tactics to divide the masses of working people and step up national discord and hostility in order to exhaust the forces of its class enemy. Only an international alliance of workers and their international fraternity can successfully oppose these tactics -- that is how the leaders of the proletariat have formulated it.

This principle has never been as relevant as it is today. Progressive mankind has a common enemy -- the aggressive, adventurist circles of imperialism -- and a common goal -- to make the implementation of their misanthropic designs impossible. In this situation concern for preserving life on earth and for preserving human civilization, whose existence is threatened by the policy of bellicose imperialism, becomes a factor uniting all of today's progressive forces, first and foremost the various detachments of the communist and workers movement.

Unity is the source of Communists' strength and the guarantee of victory for all who oppose imperialist reaction. Conversely, disunity is a source of weakness. Any withdrawal from the communist movement or slipping away from internationalist positions can only lead to the isolation of a particular detachment of the world revolutionary army, with all the ensuing negative consequences.

Of course, imperialist reaction is aware that Communists are still the main force carrying the banner of the struggle against the imperialist policy of war; hence the fierce anticommunist campaign being kindled by the imperialist black hundreds. That is why the isolation of anticommunists accords with the vital interests of the people's masses in all countries.

Marxist-Leninists find criteria of proletarian internationalism for each stage, which preserve and strengthen its role as an effective factor for resolving today's main tasks. Chief among these tasks today is averting the threat of nuclear war.

The threat of thermonuclear catastrophe that emanates from imperialism poses particularly urgently the question of the responsibility of all detachments of the workers movement. The antiwar movement of the workers' masses is now a factor that also influences the position of social democratic and socialist parties. Initiatives aimed at lessening international tension now not infrequently emanate from the socialist wing of the workers' movement, too.

Thus at the recent conference of leaders of the parties belonging to the Socialist International in Brussels, there was a call for the adoption of a whole range of measures aimed at immediate arms reduction, in particular a moratorium on further nuclear weapons tests; at the same time it was noted that new types of weapons, such as space weapons, can only accelerate the arms race.

Naturally, the Communists do not disregard this phenomenon. Their class principles, far from excluding, actually presuppose cooperation for the sake of peace with social democratic parties as well as with other forces concerned with preserving peace.

As for the CPSU, as was said at the Moscow meeting with the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament, for its part it is prepared for active cooperation with all peace-loving public forces, including parties belonging to the Socialist International.

The fraternal communist and workers parties point out that the time remaining to resolve the problems of disarmament and security is getting shorter, and urgent measures are needed that are capable of halting mankind's slide toward nuclear catastrophe. Hence the active support for the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries on the part both of Communists and of broad circles of the population which, while not even sharing the communist world outlook, realize the need to stop the imperialist adventurers now, before they unleash a war.

These days the peoples' attention is focused on the proposal advanced by our country that the USSR and the United States introduce a moratorium, for the entire duration of the Geneva talks, on the creation, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of space strike arms and a freeze of their strategic offensive arms. At the same time the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe and, accordingly, the implementation of our countermeasures must be stopped. Once again the Land of the Soviets is demonstrating its goodwill in practice to all mankind: The Soviet Union has unilaterally announced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. The unilateral moratorium remains in effect through November of this year. Further decisions depend on the stand taken by the United States.

As a result of the fraternal socialist countries' purposeful activity and the indefatigable antiwar struggle of the peoples of all countries, real possibilities for improving the overall international situation are being created. These opportunities must not be missed. It is the real command of the times to transfer them to the plane of practical actions.

Proletarian internationalism and effective solidarity are powerful weapons in resolving the tasks imperiously set by the modern epoch. These combat weapons of the working class, which have been tested in great class battles, will repeatedly demonstrate their invincible strength.

CALL FOR WORLD UNITY MADE ON VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

PM021007 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 May 85 p 9

[Fedor Burlatskiy "Political Observer's Notes": "Rising Above Differences"]

[Text] May Day this year is a special day. It is on the very eve of the 40th anniversary of the great victory and is marked by a significant event -- the extension of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded in Warsaw 30 years ago.

It is a historic act of the cohesion and unity of the socialist community states -- the main guarantee of peace in Europe and worldwide.

The Western public was particularly interested in the appeal from Warsaw: Rise above differences and be partners in the struggle against the new danger threatening mankind -- the danger of nuclear annihilation. The appeal for solidarity in the name of survival was addressed to all peoples and states and all peace-loving forces irrespective of their political orientation.

When we remember World War II we think first and foremost, of course, about the tragedy of the peoples, the unprecedented sacrifices, and the vandalism of the fascists. However, the war was marked by another exeeedingly important event: the historically unprecedented example of solidarity, cooperation, and unity of the peoples.

Did the United States and the USSR really have few differences of opinion prior to the war? Can anyone have forgotten how difficult Washington found it to establish diplomatic relations with our country and how it did so only a few years before the start of the world conflict?! What about Britain, headed by Winston Churchill -- perhaps the chief organizer of the West's campaigns against the young Soviet Republic? But you have to pay tribute to all the participants of the anti-Hitlerite coalition: In what was a difficult time for their countries, a time of desperate struggle against a brutal enemy, they all managed to rise, just that, to rise above their differences and to form an alliance. More than 50 states participated in the coalition, an unprecedented occurrence and an instructive one, too. Of course, the contributions of the different countries were by no means equal, but it was a common struggle against a common enemy for a common victory. The victors' exultation was universal. In every corner of the world there were people rejoicing with tears in their eyes on 9 May 1945.

Would it be possible to repeat history and unite now against the nuclear bomb, which is mankind's new enemy? Would it be possible to conquer it and achieve first the reduction and then, even if only in the distant future, the total destruction of nuclear weapons?

Obviously, one would think: The new weapons have created a total threat to all mankind. No people can expect to be left out of it in the event of a nuclear war. Of course, no one can say: Stop the world, I want to get off.

Obviously, one would think: Security has also become total. No single country could make itself secure in the event of a worldwide conflagration. So what is preventing people from agreeing to avoid self-destruction?

The stumbling block is the tradition that has grown up on the initiative and through the fault of the United States: seeking security, for yourself and your allies alone, by means of the ever-increasing accumulation of ever more dangerous weapons. Blind faith in the nuclear bomb and a senseless thirst for superiority are the new religion for many U.S. strategists, and they are totally incapable of freeing themselves from the trap they have sprung on themselves.

What is needed, then? A truly mighty effort of political will is needed, sensible compromises are needed, based on the principle of equality and identical security, and all sensible people must mount a vigorous struggle. Our party and our people have the will and the determination to break the back of the arms race and ensure the triumph of the ideas of the peoples' solidarity in the struggle for a new victory -- the victory of world peace, of a world without war, without nuclear weapons. The socialist community countries are with us and we have on our side the sympathy and support of the peoples of the nonaligned countries and antiwar movements in the Western countries. We set great store by mankind's reason.

In the end mankind will find the strength to reise above the differences dividing states and peoples in the name of self-preservation and the continuation of its majestic history on earth.

MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM021519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Y. Makhrin report: "Strengthen Organization, Increase Efficiency: The Capital's Communists Determine Measures To Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's Decisions"]

[Text] Moscow's Communists received the news about the convening of the next, the 27th party congress with a sense of heightened responsibility and special businesslike concentration. A spirit of initiative and persistence and a determination to make a fitting contribution to implementing the plans for the country's socioeconomic development also set the atmosphere of yesterday's Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum, which discussed the results of the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the tasks facing Moscow City's party organization.

"The preparation for the next congress is a time of in-depth analysis and realistic evaluation of what has been achieved and of exposing and eliminating those factors hindering our progress," said V. V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, who delivered the keynote report.

Both the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate focused their attention on the tasks facing Moscow's party organization in ensuring the high organizational and political standard of the report and election campaign.

The capital's labor collectives have actively joined in competition for the early fulfillment of the targets for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole. In the period since the 26th CPSU Congress the dynamic development of social production has been ensured in the city's economy and social production efficiency has increased. The 5-year plan targets are being met as regards the most important indicators characterizing economic development and raising the level of the population's well-being.

A systematic approach to the solution of output quality problems has been devised in the city. Consequently, the proportion of top-quality goods should rise to 53.5 percent this year.

Ties between science and production are strengthening. Moscow's scientific research institutes and VUZes are now carrying out 11,000 contracts concerning cooperation with plants and factories and are implementing a number of citywide comprehensive programs to improve the technical standared of production and improve production organization.

However, the plenum participant's main attention was focused on shortcomings in the practice of economic management and in the style of party work. It was noted in particular that enterprises in the ferrous metallurgy industry, construction, road, and municipal machine building, and light industry are lagging behind the 5-year plan's control figures in their work. The labor productivity growth rate in the first quarter of this year was just 2.5 percent, which is not enough to ensure fulfillment of the socialist pledges adopted by Moscow's working people regarding its above-plan increase in 1985.

In recent years the plans of a number of enterprises have repeatedly been adjusted. Since the beginning of the year alone, 200 enterprises have had their plans reduced by an amount in excess of R100 million. In the first quarter of 1985, 116 plants and factories failed to cope with the fulfillment of output delivery targets.

There are serious shortcomings and omissions in transport organizations' work. Each year construction workers fail to assimilate the set capital investment quotas. Plans for the commissioning of fixed assets are not being fulfilled. There are serious shortcomings in the work of enterprises in the services, trade, and public catering spheres.

There was an exhaustive analysis of the fulfillment of the comprehensive plans for the modernization and retooling of enterprises. It was noted that at a number of enterprises work aimed at providing production with highly-efficient equipment is not being backed up by the necessary measures to ensure that such equipment works to maximum capacity. Machine tools with numeric program control capable of performing complex and specialized (unikalnyy) operations are being used for no more than single shifts at enterprises of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances. The shift coefficient of basic equipment at enterprises in Baumanskiy, Voroshilovskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Lyublinskiy, and Leninskiy Rayons is down in comparison with 1980.

The scientific potential accumulated in Moscow is not being used sufficiently to raise the technical standard of production or the quality of output. Certain scientific organizations regularly fail to meet their scientific research work targets and their development work is carried out at too low a level. The amount of scientific research being put into practice is still low in comparison with the amount of work completed.

To eliminate the existing shortcomings, it was noted from the plenum rostrum, it is essential that all enterprises formulate measures designed to accelerate scientific and technical progress. Their implementation should be subject to unremitting party monitoring.

Speakers spoke from positions of high exactingness about the need to strengthen discipline, organization, and order absolutely everywhere. The plenum participants' concern is understandable: Work time losses in production remain considerable despite a 16-percent reduction in losses last year. Around 1.4 million man-days were lost in industry and construction in the city.

There was a detailed discussion of the style of activity of party committees and organizations. Their work, the keynote speaker remarked, showed increased efficiency, organization, and conformity to plan. However, there has been no fundamental improvement to date. Party raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus often act through inertia, adopt vast numbers of resolutions, and are lax when it comes to monitoring plan fulfillment. The practice of leadership through large numbers of overly large commissions and conferences has not been eliminated everywhere with the result that personal responsibility for the job in hand is reduced.

For example, over 540 different commissions, staffs, and councils, with personnel numbering over 10,000 have been set up under party raykoms. One-fifth of those formations are working on questions not usually dealt with by party committees. Many of them actually duplicate one another.

Criticism was leveled at the attempts by certain soviet and economic organs to transfer to party committees the solution of questions they should be examining themselves.

For example, the following case was cited. Last year alone various organizations in the city sent to the Moscow CPSU Gorkom around 1,400 documents to do with questions of day-to-day economic activity and material and technical supply. Such a practice, the plenum noted, threatens to undermine the role of party committees as organs of political leadership.

Questions of strengthening party organizations and increasing their militancy and work efficiency acquire special significance in the precongress period. We must work to increase the activeness of all Communists and enhance their responsibility for the situation in labor collectives, for fulfilling the requirements of the CPSU rules, and for implementing party policy.

ideological and political-educational work has a great role to play in resolving the crucial tasks involved in preparing for the next party congress. The influence of objective socioeconomic processes is still not always taken into account. Party organizations' political and educational work often lacks in-depth consideration or an orientation toward achieving concrete results and there are frequent instances of formalism and a discrepancy between word and deed.

The resolution that was adopted defines specific measures on implementing the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum's decisions and on ensuring a fitting greeting to the appr approaching 27th party congress.

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION HELD

PM011101 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Apr 85 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 26 April an RSFSR Council of Ministers session discussed progress in the fulfillment of the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development, the RSFSR state budget, and the socialist pledges for 1985, and tasks for RSFSR soviet and economic organs arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers wholly and completely approved the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum decisions and adopted them for strict guidance and implementation.

It was noted that in the first quarter of this year a new step was taken in the development of the republic's economy and improvement of the people's well-being. There was an increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year. The plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled overall by 100.8 percent. The plan for state purchases of the main livestock products was overfulfilled, which made it possible to somewhat improve consumer supplies. Preparations for spring sowing are more or less complete; well-organized fieldwork is being carried out in a number of areas of the republic.

Construction workers commissioned fixed capital worth around R9 billion in all. A large number of apartment blocks and social and cultural facilities came into use. The retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade increased, as did the volume of consumer services. The quarterly RSFSR state budget for revenue was fulfilled.

At the same time, it was noted at the session that work results in a number of national economic sectors in the first quarter cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Serious shortcomings in plan fulfillment continued to exist in April. There was a deterioration in production activity at many enterprises and organizations of the construction materials industry and the light, textile, food, and some other sectors. There was a failure to fulfill the output plan of many important types of products and contract pledges on supplies, the regular tempo of production was disrupted, and production capacities were underutilized.

Transport operatios deteriorated. Ministry of Railways railroads on RSFSR territory and the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport fell substantially short of fulfilling the plan for freight shipments.

Industry, construction, and transport failed to fulfill the plan for improving labor productivity, the targets on reducing prime cost, and the profit plans.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed RSFSR ministers and department leaders, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms to analyze the work results of associations, enterprises, and organizations under their jurisdiction in the first quarter and in April and, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, to ensure on that basis the elimination of shortcomings in work and the mobilization of all available reserves for labor collectives' fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges for 1985 and successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

It was proposed that special attention be paid to the solution of the following tasks: making up in the second and subsequent quarters the ground lost since the start of the year in the fulfillment of targets for production and supplies of industrial output, shipment of national economic freight, capital construction, and improvement of labor productivity; speeding up the development of science and technology and sharply improving the technical standard and quality of output; making rational and effective use of material, labor, and financial resources, intensifying economy measures, eliminating wastage and nonproductive expenditure, reducing the prime cost of output, fulfilling the plan for profits and payments into the budget, and introducing financial autonomy on a more active basis; conprehensively strengthening state, plan, labor, and production discipline and improving organization and responsibility in all national economic components; and making extensive use of experience accumulated by leading enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and production teams in achieving high final work results.

Autonomous republic councils of ministers, local soviet ispolkoms, and RSFSR ministries and departments were instructed to carry out the spring field work quickly and ensure the efficient transfer of livestock to summer pastures and prompt preparations for harvest work and the safekeeping of the harvest.

The RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, and the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture were instructed to ensure prompt preparation of transport facilities for mass shipments of the new harvest of agricultural products. Special emphasis was placed on the need to carefully prepare enterprises and organizations for work in the fall-winter period of 1985-1986.

RSFSR ministries and departments, the RSFSR Potrebsoyuz, autonomous republic councils of ministers, and local soviet ispolkoms were instructed to adopt additional measures to increase production of consumer goods and the volume of consumer services.

The participants in the RSFSR Council of Ministers session talked with satisfaction about the growth of labor and political activeness among RSFSR working people and about their readiness to mark the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with new labor successes and fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers session was attended by V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, AUCCTU, and union ministries and departments.

Council Presidium Session

PM011508 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 May 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the question of the construction of riverside warehouses with mechanized freight-handling facilities for storing and unloading mineral fertilizers from river vessels. The RSFSR Council of Ministers instructed the relevant ministries and departments to take effective measures to eradicate the shortcomings that have been brought to light in their construction and commissioning.

The presidium session examined the question of the results of the Ministry of the Food Industry's financial and economic activity. It was noted that the ministry has not ensured the fulfillment of the plan for consumer goods deliveries. Enterprises of the oil and fat, brewing, and sugar industries have worked particularly unsatisfactorily. Specific tasks aimed at improving the Ministry of the Food Industry's financial and economic activity were defined.

The session also discussed questions of measures to develop horse breeding and a scheme for nature conservation along the route of the construction of the West Siberia and Far North main gas pipelines.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO WAR VETERANS

PM021011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Presentation of Awards"]

[Text] V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has presented Orders of the Patriotic War, First and Second Class, and "40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" anniversary medals to a group of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium apparatus workers who were active in the Great Patriotic War and on the labor front.

V.V. Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the recipients and wished them success in fulfilling the tasks set by the Communist Party.

The recipients expressed profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the attention shown them and assured them that they will make every effort to fulfill the party's plans.

KURKOTKIN AT MEETING OF BERLIN OPERATION VETERANS

PM020912 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 April in its First Edition carries on pages 3 and 6 a 3,500-word report by V. Verstakov and A. Gorokhov entitled "Culmination of the Military Feat. Meeting With Participants in the Berlin Operation." The report describes a meeting between World War II veterans and young Soviet soldiers held at the PRAVDA editorial offices "on the eve of the 40th anniversary of victory" and attended by, among others, "Marshal of the Soviet Union Hero of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin" (a deputy defense minister).

According to the authors, "those who spoke at the meeting stressed that the forthcoming 40th anniversary of victory is a major and truly nationwide holiday. The great victory affirmed the triumph of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the socialist system, and the socialist economy, the triumph of Soviet military science.

"Victory day is a day to remember those who did not come back from the war. Victory day is also a terrible warning to those who are hatching plans for a new blitzkrieg.

"Victory day is a day of peace, a day of hope that war will never be repeated."

The remainder of the item reports statements by various participants in the Berlin operation in 1945, including the following statement by Kurkotkin:

"Our corps was given the task of reaching the Elbe River near Torgau and meeting the U.S. forces there. Afterwards, we took Dresden and participated in the Prague operation.

"A curious thing: The orders we received toward the end of the war were totally atypical of the routine of the war when it was at its height. For example, in the southern suburbs of Dresden, Corps Commander Poluboyarov set us the following task prior to our march against Prague: When encountering the enemy, avoid firing at him as much as possible!.... We got going. The German soldiers shied away when we encountered them: Tanks are tanks, you can't joke with them. So we reached the northern suburbs of Prague without going all out to hit the enemy unnecessarily, who was demoralized but still the enemy.

"People in the brigade were extremely young and eager. Yet, despite our youth, we were fighters with wisdom, because each year on the front was the equivalent of many years of peaceful life. Yes, we were eager, but never cruel!..."

The authors conclude: "Guard's Captain V. Soloumov addressed the meeting on behalf of Moscow Garrison servicemen:

"'Dear comrade front-line fighters! On behalf of servicemen in the eighties I report: We reverently preserve the combat traditions and will augment them. We are fighting to strengthen the motherland's security and peace all over the world the way you fought on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War. Thank you for the great victory. We swear to be worthy of your feat!..."

'POLITICAL OBSERVER'S TALK' ON ECONOMIC TASKS

OW021938 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0420 GMT on 27 April carries the "Political Observer's Talk" program with Central Television political observer L.A. Voznesenskiy. Voznesenskiy says that materials from the 23 April CPSU Central Committee Plenum are now being studied by millions of people in the USSR, read in socialist countries, and analyzed in other countries in the world, adding that current and long-term development tasks were outlined at the plenum.

Voznesenskiy then introduces Ratmir Stepanovich Bobovikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Vladimir Obkom; Dmitriy Konstantinovich Motornyy, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of Kirov Kolkhoz in Belozerskiy Rayon, Kherson Oblast; and Leonid Vladimirovich Radyukevich, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the Lenin Metallurgical Combine in Magnitogorsk.

Radyukevich attended the 23 April CPSU Central Committee Plenum and discusses the tasks outlined there. Speaking about the work of the ferrous metallurgy industry, he says that it performed worse than it could and should have in the first quarter of the year; that there are objective and subjective factors; that the lag that occurred in the first quarter in ferrous metallurgy industry will have to be overcome in the near future; and that the combine has started a movement for overcoming the lag during the second quarter of the year.

Speaking about successes in agriculture, Motornyy says that they must be improved considerably, and that there are huge reserves for improving the situation; among these he says, is the matter of bringing the processing industry closer to agricultural producers in order to prevent current considerable losses of vegetables and grain and other produce, and increase the output of agricultural produce by 10-15 percent or more. With regard to his kolkhoz, Motornyy says that increasing crop yields produces no returns because the surplus of some types of produce cannot be sold. He says that the problem can be resolved by creating auxiliary processing enterprises at oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations.

Bobovikov says that tasks connected with the intensification of production cannot be fulfilled in a short period of time, and that output will have to be increased and internal reserves will have to be used within the famework of the existing mechanism in order to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Bobovikov says that Vladimir Oblast did not work as well as it had in the first quarter last year, adding that although the plans in industry and agriculture have been fulfilled for the main indices, the pace must be improved. Regarding Vladimir Oblast enterprises, Bobikov says that the large "Tekhnika" enterprise, which long ago specialized in the production of precision machine tool building, is now manufacturing manipulators, robots, and flexible automated production facilities.

Radyukevich says that his metallurgical combine in Magnitogorsk will be reconstructed during the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Regarding the benefits of new technologies, Radyukevich says that 1 million metric tons of Martin Furnace steel yields about 750,000 metric tons of rolled metal and that 1 million metric tons of converter steel yields 950,000 metric tons after refining. He adds that, after reconstruction, the combine in Magnitogorsk will become one of the most advanced ferrous metallurgical enterprises in the world.

Motornyy, Radyukevich, Bobovikov, and Voznesenskiy then discuss the CPSU Central Committee plenum report and resolutions on material incentives, independence, initiative, responsibility, and discipline in industry and agriculture. Motornyy says that independence means that an agronomist should not be told how much and where to sow or what technical measures to take. Radyukevich says that there must be moral and material incentives for better-working steelmakers and that the principle of autonomous financing must lead to brigades receiving earnings based on the work they perform. He adds that there are many omissions in this field in industry. Radyukevich says that increasing the independence of enterprises is not a simple matter, that it will require learning to work in a new way.

PREPARATIONS FOR GAMMA I SPACE PROJECT DETAILED

LD291047 Moscow World Service in English 0831 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Soviet scientists working in the field of space research are cooperating fruitfully with their colleagues in other countries. Just now preparations are under way to launch an unmanned research facility called Gamma I, because it will carry a big gamma telscope. The new project is a result of cooperation by Soviet scientists with their colleagues in France and several other countries. From our science correspondent, some details:

Astrophysicists expect it [Gamma I] to provide a detailed picture of the sky as seen in gamma rays. This should furnish new insights into the still somewhat obscure nature of gamma stars and their possible relationship to known astrophysical objects observed in the optical, X-ray, and radio regions of the spectrum. The milestone launching of the Gamma I telescope should also help to solve the still somewhat baffling problem of the origin of X-rays, a most important element of interstellar and intergalactic space. It should also, possibly, make it possible to observe the most distant regions of the meta-galaxy and solve quite a number of problems concerning the birth, life, and death of stars and galaxies.

The Gamma I project is a result of Soviet-French scientific cooperation over a period of many years.

A special purpose spacecraft has also been developed for the mission. It will be able to take a scientific payload of nearly 2 tons. This space observatory will be launched into a 350 km orbit. In addition to the big Gamma I telescope it will also have a smaller gamma telescope and an X-ray telescope. The main assets of the big telescope are its high angular resolution and its sensitivity. This has been achieved by using specially designed big gap spark chambers and a special purpose encoding screen. These innovations should make it possible to observe a sector of the sky into which, say, the Big Dipper would fit neatly. Inside such a sector the telescope will discern both point and extended sources, indeed a whole region of the sky in gamma rays.

Naturally, the spacecraft will also be fitted with instruments to give it an exact altitude in space. These instruments have been developed by scientists and engineers in Poland. The program drawn up for the new observatory includes hundreds of various commands. Observations of a single sector of the sky will continue for periods of 1 week to 1 month and data from the spacecraft will reach the earth several times a day.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION TRANSMITTER IN MOLDAVIA -- A powerful television transmitter constructed on the top of a range of hills near the town of Beltsy, began operating today, providing the first and second all-union programs in color to seven central and northern Moldavian rayons. The 350-meter mast is the highest in the republic. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 May 85 LD]

TELEVISION RELAY STATION IN YAROSLAVL OBLAST -- The second stage of a powerful television relay station was put into operation in Yaroslavl Oblast. Viewers of remote Non-Chernozem regions will be able to view the Central Television Second Program for the first time today. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0430 GMT 1 May 85 LD]